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recent cases seen, but several were observed, all colored, who were pitted and still had the spots of discoloration left by the pustules.

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The physician of the place stated that the cases which he had seen had been of about the same grade of severity as that of the father above mentioned, and estimated the total number at 500, while the health authorities at Thomson think 300 more nearly correct. Later, at a conference with the mayor, health authorities, and physicians, I advised universal vaccination, isolation of cases, detention of suspects, and the necessary disinfection.

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Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox on steamship Senator at Port Townsend.

QUARANTINE STATION,
Port Townsend, Wash., May 25, 1901.

SIR: Referring to smallpox on the steamship *Senator*, on the Alaska run, I have the honor to report the following:

The steamer left Seattle Tuesday night, April 30, 1901. One of the second-class passengers, a girl, was sick on embarking. On Wednesday the rash appeared. The girl was occupying a stateroom apart from the second-class passengers, who were practically steerage, and a certain amount of isolation was maintained from the start. On Thursday the boat arrived at Wrangle, where the case was pronounced smallpox by a local physician. The vessel proceeded to Juneau, where Acting Assistant Surgeon Leonhardt confirmed the diagnosis, isolated the case completely on board with an immune nurse and the father and mother, and remanded the vessel to this station, vaccinating as many of the crew and passengers as he had points, no passengers being permitted to land. The vessel arrived here Wednesday, May 8. The complete personnel was vaccinated, the steerage passengers and crew bathed, and their clothing disinfected. As the cabin passengers had only been exposed on the open deck for a brief period, after vaccination and disinfection of clothing actually worn abroad, they were permitted to depart, and also the deck department of the crew and the firemen. The vessel, after disinfection of infected portions, was released at the same time. The second-class passengers, the officers of the engineer department, who had slept in the rooms adjoining the one occupied by the girl, the steward's department, with the captain, who were more or less exposed to the disease, were detained fourteen days. During the period of detention, 4 more cases occurred among the second-cabin passengers.

It is an interesting fact, from the standpoint of a quarantine officer, that the first case among those detained occurred in a boy who had slept in a room quite removed from the case, and whose only direct exposure, as far as can be learned, was during one meal on Wednesday, May 13. The contraction of the disease after so slight an exposure is rather unusual. The other 3 cases were the father, the mother, and the uncle, which was to be expected from their association with the first case.

The second-class passengers were discharged to-day with the remaining members of the crew. The original case is convalescent and none from the *Senator* was very severe.

The isolation of the case on board after its discovery at Wrangle and confirmation at Juneau was very complete, and deserves particular commendation.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 22, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 25 cases of smallpox have developed in this city during the past four weeks, making a total of 50 cases since January 1. The latest outbreak of the disease has been chiefly confined to the Mexican quarter of the city. The type of the disease is now, as heretofore, very mild; in fact, so mild that in many cases a diagnosis would be difficult but for the presence of other cases in direct contact, with undoubted symptoms of smallpox. The experience here is similar to that in other portions of the country where smallpox prevails, in that a diagnosis of smallpox is rarely made by the attending physician, who is not handling cases of smallpox frequently, until the infection has spread to other inmates of the house and neighborhood. Likewise, it has been the experience with the disease in Los Angeles that only those who are not vaccinated, or were never successfully vaccinated, take smallpox. In spite of this universal experience, there seems to be the same indifference to the necessity of vaccination that is remarked elsewhere.

Respectfully,

HILL HASTINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report a case of smallpox in the person of a young adult male, aged 22 years; nativity, England; who applied for relief at this hospital May 22, 1901. He presented a discharge certificate from the U. S. Army transport *Thomas*, showing service from December 15, 1900, to April 18, 1901, since which period he has been living ashore at a sailors' boarding house.

In compliance with the municipal law, the board of health was immediately notified. They removed the patient promptly to the city pesthouse after their expert had confirmed our diagnosis. The offices visited by the patient at this station were disinfected and those who had come in contact with him vaccinated. No spread of the disease from this case is anticipated. It is of interest that the patient stated he was vaccinated some months ago for the first time, but a careful inspection failed to discover a scar.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Smallpox in St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 27, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there were 27 new cases of smallpox and no deaths reported in this city for the week ended May 26, 1901.

Respectfully,

WM. G. STIMPSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.